CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—For some unexplained reason
Rizos Rangabe, the Grecian Embassador at Paris, who it was supposed would represent Greece in the Conference, has been refused participation in its sespions. He has protested against his exclusion, and appealed to the Grecian Government at Athens for Instructions. The Conference will await the action of Greece in this matter, and the session announced for to-day will probably be postponed for a time in

SPAIN.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR AGAINST CUBA. Madrid, Jan. 12.-Four thousand soldiers have volunteered their services to the Government to assist In suppressing the insurrection in Cuba.

TURKEY.

A NEW WAR LOAN. PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Sublime Porte has dispatched Sadik Pasha to this city as special agent to raise a loan for war purposes.

CANDIA.

THE LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION. LONDON, Jan. 12 .- A report is in circulation that the principal members of the insurrectionary Government of Candia have fallen into the hands of the Turks, and have been thrown into prison.

A BANQUET TO LONGFELLOW. Rome, Jan. 12.—George W. Childs of The Philadelphia Ledger gave a banquet yesterday in honor of Henry W. Longfellow, which was attended by a large number of American visitors, artists, and em-Inent persons now in Rome.

MEXICO.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC STATES—GOV. VEGA— ACTION AGAINST ROBBERS—LAND SLIDES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 .- Advices from Mexleo give a rumor that Gov. Vega of Colima, had obtained three months' leave of absence to visit the interior. The Governor is represented as exerting his influence in behalf of more liberal legislation by the State Legislature. The system of taxation lately introduced is recarded as unsuccessful. Most of the influential citizens will probably abandon the State.

A new lighthouse is to be erected at Manzanillo, to take the place of the present miserable affair. A good wagon road is also to be built between Manzanillo and Colima. The authorities are acting vigorously against the highway robbers. Three road robbers were recently captured and shot near Colima.

Terrible land slides had occurred in different parts of the country, involving considerable loss of life. Creeks had appeared where previously nothing but barren deserts had existed. The commotions were attended with continuous rumblings of the earth.

A number of citizens of Guadalajara had been condemned and shot for political offenses.

The affair created ill feeling against the Government, and the country seemed ripe for another revolution. three months' leave of absence to visit the interior. The

THE OFFERS TO BE MADE TO THE INSURGENTS -THE SIEGE OF NUEVITAS-A UNIVERSAL

HAVANA, Jan. 12 .- It is reported, on good authority, that the Commission which left for Nuevitas yesterday, to meet the Rebel chiefs at Bayamo, is fully outhority, that the Commission which left for Nuevitas yesterday, to meet the Rebel chiefs at Bayamo, is fully empowered to concede pardon and political rights and liberties, on the basis that the Island of Cuba shall continue under the flag of Spain. The United States steamer Gettyaburg has returned from Nuevitas. The rebels were closely pressing the stege of the town. The garrison had turned one of the churches into a fortress, and, with the assistance of the Spanish vessels of war in the harbor, were holding out until reënforcements could reach them. A detachment of troops sent by land to their relief was defeated by the insurgents. The latter have no artiliery, but are well supplied with Spencer rifles, which they use with effect. The planters of the surrounding country were much disheartened by fears of famine. A large party, about 400 in number, consisting mostly of cigar-markers, aftempted to leave the city in a body on Sunday, on the Western Railroad. It was suspected that their object was to produce a revolt in ithe town of Candelaria. All who had passports were allowed to proceed, but the rest were detained and obliged to return home. Up to the present moment there has been no disturbance whatever in Candelaria. Capt-Gen. Dulce is working industriously to reconcile the political factions here, and make the extremists listen to reason, and is personally gaining ground in the esteem of order-toving citizens of all parties. An Amnesty Proclamation by the Captain-General appears in the Gaetia to-day. It releases all political prisoners, terminates all trials for political offenses now in progress, and holds out unconditional pardon to all insurgents who lay down their arms within forty days. Transports with 1,500 fresh troops from Cadiz reached Havana this morning. The Hamburg American Steamship Company's steamer Tentonia arrived here to-day from New-Orleans, on her way to Hamburg.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE OGEECHEE PRISONERS.

We gather the following particulars connected with the approaching trial of the Ogeechee negro prisoners from the Savannah papers :

The Ogeeche prisoners in the County jail numbered 85 last Saturday, with a strong probability that the number would be increased to 150. The prison will be crowded almost to sufficiation, and the expense to the County will be fearful.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday morning, 67 prison Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday morning, 67 prisoners, brought to Savannah on Thursday evening in charge of a guard compose of United States coldiers detailed for that purpose, were marched from the Ociethorpe Barracks, to the Chathan county jail, in charge of a file of United States soldiers. When they reached the jail they were drawn up in a line, four deep, in front of the door, where they were addressed by Justice P. M. Russell, Jr., who had issued the warrants for their arrest, and also for their commitment to await the action of the civil authorities. He informed them that each and every one of them had been charged under oath with the offenses defined in the following sections of the Code of the State of Georgia:

"Sacrion 1252. Insurrection shall censit in any combined resistance to the lardi authority of the State, with intent to the deail therof, when the same is manifested or intended to be manifested by acts of riolesce.

when the same is manifested or intended to be manifested by acts of riolence.

"Sac. 250. Any attempt by persuasion or otherwise to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the State, shall constitute an attempt to incite insurrection."

After reading the law the Justice informed them that these offenses, with which they were charged, were not bailable, but if they desired to do so, each could have an examination of his case before a bench of magistrates, at an early day, when, if found innocent, they would be discharged. He also informed them that they were not bound to make any statemente or admissions tending to establish their guilt. The warrants for their commitment were then handed by the Sheriff, one by one, to Mr. Waring Russell, the jailor, and as each name was called the prisoner marched into the jail and was searched. On the whole 67, only two knives, and a few builts and buck-shot were found.

shot were found.

One portion of them appeared to be alarmed, another portion polite and respectful, and several of them sullen and insolent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—It is thought the

question of negro eligibility may be submitted to the Supreme Court for decision. Two Democratic papers suggest that this course be adopted by the Legislature. The Legislature meets to morrow.

The Legislature meets to morrow.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 12.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Gambra, a Northern negro, was elected Reading Clerk. A resolution offered by Mr. Walls (colored Republican), requesting the Senate to call on Senator Osborn to repair to Washington and attend to Senatorial duties, was tabled by one majority. A similar resolution offered in the House, by Mr. Scott (colored), was withdrawn. Senator Oaborn and Representative Hamilton left for Washington this afternoon. The party in favor of impeaching the Governor seem to be losing ground. THE LEGISLATURE DECIDED AN ILLEGAL BODY IN AN ALABAMA COURT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12,—The Columbiana Suide. a newspaper published at the county seat of Shelby County, in this state, says: Judge Pelham of the Corcuit Court, in a case coming before him from the Prohate Court of this county, decided that the present Legislature is an illegal body and Gov. Smith is an unlawful officer. Judge Pelham is a prominent member of the Republican party, and was elected to his office at the same time the Legislature and Governor were chosen.

THE DISTURBANCES IN VIRGINIA. FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 12.—The recent disturbance near kempyile, Va., between the negroes and the local authorities, which resulted in the loss of several lives, has been effectually quieted by the arrival of Co. A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, upon the scene. They will probably remain there for a few days, until perfect quiet is restored, and then return to Norfolk.

REMOVALS UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMEND-

MENT IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Removals from office, under the 14th amendment, continue with rapidity. About 190 have been removed in the last three weeks. Robert Howard, a Clerk in the City Court, was removed today, and Andrew Washburne appointed to the vacance. OUTRAGE BY THE TENNESSEE KU-KLUX KLAN.

the negroes, who had assembled, from burning him. He was finally placed in jail for safe keeping. That night, however, the Ku-Kiux in strong force took him out and hanged him. Yesterday morning Mr. Smith returned home. He became almost a maniac on hearing of affairs, and, taking a rifle, went to the place where the body was still hanging and cut it down. He then gathered some rails and built a fire upon the body, and while the fire was burning he danced about it like a madman.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A CAR CONTAINING SEVEN PERSONS HURLED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT-THREE KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.-A terribly fatal accident occurred at an early hour this morning to the night train on the Pan-Handle Railroad, at Cork's Run Point, about three miles below this city. The heavy rains yesterday washed the earth from beneath the track, and left hundreds of ties without foundation. When the train reached the place all the cars flew over but the rear sleeping-car, which became detached from the other portion of the train, breaking the coupling, and was hurled over an embankment fully sixty feet. The cars contained seven persons, out of which number three were killed instantly and the others were seriously injured. The names of those who met death were Mr. John Allen, conductor of the sleeping car; Mr. C. McPherson of Springfield, Ohio; Robert Chesney, Pennsylvania. Henry C. Bornett, also of Spring-field, is thought to be mortally injured, as is a young student who was on his way to the Western College. He was injured internally. John Remuke, drover, from Kentucky, was injured in the foot. He had \$1,000 in a book in his coat pocket, and they flew in every direction as the car turned over in its descent. Pocketbooks, watches and chains were found this morning in the debris, the property of the unfortunate passengers. The wreck took fire immediately after the accident, but was with extreme difficulty extinguished and an additional horror prevented. The bodies of the killed were brought to this city and a coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL-ROAD.

FORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY-SKETCH OF THE ROAD.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.-The formal opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad took place to-day. Two large excursion trains left Albany this morning, and arrived here this afternoon, after a very pleasant journey in Eric Railway coaches. The first train which left Albany at 8 o'clock this morning was filled with private citizens, while the one which left an hour later brought railroad and State, city, and county officials, members of the Legislature and of the Press. President Rainsey had the whole supervision of the excursion. The total length of the Road is 140 miles, and traversing, as it does, the rich counties of Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, Dei aware, Chenango, and Broome, it cannot but add to the prosperity of the State, as well as still further enrich those people who live along its line. For many years the people of these counties have longed for a rapid outlet for their goods, but until the Albany and Susquehanna Road was perfected, they dared not be tee sanguine. The road has been so long in the hands of the builders that many feared it would never be completed, but they little knew the men who had charge of it. The Company was formed in the Spring of 1851, with Mr. Edward C. Delavan of Albany as President, and, notwithstanding the individual subscriptions of stock amounted to \$1,000,000, the directors waited until they received a loan of another million from the City of Albany, before they made the contract. The latter was signed in 1853, the contracting firm being Morris, Miller, Baker & Co., who agreed to build the road for the sum of \$7,000,000. In 1854, the contractors were forced to suspend operations, and the next year the Company came to the place to-day. Two large excursion trains left Albany signed in 1833, the contracting firm being Morris, Miller, Baker & Co., who agreed to build the road for the sum of \$1,000,000. In 1834, the contractors were forced to suspend operations, and the next year the Company cause to the Legislature asking that the towns along the line be bonded to help build the road. This effort was unsuccessful; but the next year the bill passed, and, in consequence, there were town subscriptions to the amount of \$900,000. This being exhausted, the Company concluded to ask the State to subscribe, and during the Winters of 1859, 1860, and 1861, bills were passed by the Legislature making various appropriations to aid the road but they were all vetoed by Gov. Morgan. It was not until Horatio Seymour became Governor that the expectations of the company were realized. He signed a bill in 1863 which gave the company \$500,000, and this money was the means of completing the road to Onconta, a distance of 82 miles from Albany, Cars reached that point on August 28, 1865. In 1866, another half million was asked for but Gov. Fenton would not sign the bill. In 1867, the State gave another quarter of a million, which helped to finish the road to Harpersville, a distance of 120 miles from Albany. Cars ran to the latter place on Dec. 25, 1867, and since that time, those who wished to go to Binghamton had to stage it for 20 miles. In 1865, the Legislature was asked to give \$250,000 to complete the road, but the bill it passed failed to receive the sanction of Gov. Fection, and the

railroad properties in the State. Connecting here with the Eric Road and its branches for the coal re-gious of Pennsylvania, and at Albany with the Contral, Springfield and Boston, and Saratoga and Rutland roads,

gious of Pennsylvania, and at Albany with the Central, Springfield and Boston, and Saratoga and Rutiand roads, it has geographical advantages which cannot but be of immense benefitzed only to its owners, but to the people of the country generally. It is broad gauge, but no doubt a third rail will be laid some day.

President Joseph Ramsey, with 200 or 300 invited guests, were on board of one of the trains. At the city they were formally received by the Citizens' Committee, and escorted to Firemen's Hall, where a grand banquet was spread. About 600 sat down to the table. Judge Balcom presided, and made a few remarks. The Hon. George Bartiett, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, made the speech of welcome. President Ramsey was called out, and gave a brief history of the road from the organization of the company, and the subscription of a million dollars, mainly by the citizens along the line, in 1822, to the completion of it in 1868, in spite of the vetoes of Governors. He was rapturously applauded. John H. McFarland, one of the earliest advocates of the road, gave some reminiscences of the first meetings to subscribe for the stock, held in 1851. He was followed by Col. Snow, on behalf of Gov. Hoffman; by D. C. Little-john, President of the Midland Railroad Company; by J. Bancroft Davis, for the Eric Railway Company, and by others. Among the distinguished guests were the Hon. Lyman Tremain, Nathan Laphann, and many members and ex-members of the Legislature, The excursion party not specially invited were entertained at a free lunch at the Court-House, and the affair was in all respects a marked success. Two trains went to Albany to-night. The others remain here until to-morrow, the excursionists being provided for at the hotels and residences of the entizens.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH PRAILROAD. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12 .- Judges Prentiss and and Foot to-day granted an injunction, at the instance of W. S. Otis, attorney of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail road Company, against the new Board of Directors, restraining them from operating or interfering with the road. Notice is given that Reuben F. Smith, esq., has been appointed Receiver of the Company, and that the Directors, Executive Committee, Financial Agent, and Treasurer have been enjoined from performing any official acts by the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

THE BUFFALO, CORRY, AND PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburgh Railroad held here to-day, the following persons were elected Directors: Jay Gould, James Fisk, jr., Frederick A. Lane, L. D. Rucker, J. C. B. Davis, Thomas Struthers, Wm. H. Seward, Wm. H. Whiteside, John F. Phelps, Matthew P. Bemur, Daniel Williams, Ames K. Warren, Geo. W. Gifford. Jay Gould was elected President: Thomas Struthers, Vice-President; and M. P. Bemus, Secretary and Treasurer.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The revenue cutter Lincoln has returned

to San Francisco from an unsuccessful search for the shoal reported so miles south-west of the south-east Far-raion light.

Nelson Spellman was arrested at Spring-....Nelson Spellman was arrested at Spring-field, Mass., yesterday, for an attempted rape on Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons, an estimable lady, 55 years old, as she was going to church on Sunday.

....About 11½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of the dry goods store of L. Bier. No. 76 Statest., Rochester. The loss by fire and smoke will amount to several thousand dollars.

...The Bank of Montreal at St. Catharines, Canada, was entered by burglars on Monday night, the

at years ago, for shooting a boy at New-Brunswick, Daniel Braunin from Newark, escaped from the New-sey State Prison in time to take the owl train for Newesterday morning. Both prisoners were arrested turned to the prison yesterday evening. The Joint Committee of the Buffalo City

OUTRAGE BY THE TENNESSEE KU-KLUX KLAN.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—Defective Barmore of this city, on his return from a business trip to Pulaski, was taken from a train on the Nashville and Decaturation and today by a band of Ku-Klux, 25 in number, with masks. What they did with Barmore is not known.

KEGRO HUNG BY A MOB.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 12.—On Saturday night a negro named Abe Vandberg went to the house of William Smits, an employe of the Mississippi Contral Railroad, at Water Valley, Miss., and after a desperate struggle succeeded in outraging the person of Mrs. Smith, but not before he had strangled her little daughter until she was insensible. As soon as it was daylight, Mrs. Smith, but alarmed the neighborhood. The Marshal of the town started in pursuit of Vandberg, and succeeded in expturing him. On arriving in town with the prisoner it was with the scales of the country of the prison yesterday evening.

THE CONGRESS MEDAL TO CAPT. CREIGHTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Major-Gen. Wm. F. Barry has been directed by the War Department to present Capt. Robert Creighton, commanding the warded in by Congress for gallastly recenting troops from the some years ago. The presentation is to take place at Norfolk at 9 o'clock to morrew meruing.

POLITICAL.

THE MAINE SENATORSHIP. Augusta, Me., Jan. 12.-The Senatorial question has assumed a new feature. Mr. Perry, a Member of the House, has declared in a card that he threw the blank vote in the caucus intentionally. This leaves Mr. Hamlin with a clean majority of the Republicans in the Legislature who desired to vote. Mr. Morrill's friends now claim that Mr. Hamlin was not declared nominated by the caucus, and therefore they are not bound to support him, and intimate that they will not do so. A movement is on foot to bring forward a third man as a com-promise candidate. Mr. Hamlin's friends still claim that he was clearly the choice of a majo rity of his party; that he was fairly nominated, and if any member of his party refuses to vote for him he becomes a "bolter."

SENATOR STEWART OF NEVADA RE-ELECTED. San Francisco, Jan. 12.-The Nevada Legisature to-day reelected William M. Stewart United

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. A. G. Brown, formerly a prominent member of Congress from Mississippi, has written a let-ter to The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, in which he endeavors to show from personal observation, that nothing like in-timidation was attempted against colored voters at the recent election in that State, or more especially at the election at Crystal Springs, in Copial County-"unless it be assumed," says Mr. Brown, "that refusing to give employment is intimidation." After using much twaddle in a vain attempt to justify a refusal to give employment to worthy men because of their partisan sentiments, Mr. Brown turns to the subject of reconstruction, which he discusses in a vein of common sense which is quite re-

Brown turns to the subject of reconstruction, which he discusses in a velu of common sense which is quite refreshing to read. He says:

I do not know many of the leading men in Congress. The few that I do know well, I am satisfied, will do us justice if our case is fairly laid before them. Among them are Wilson of Massachusetts, Wade, Trumbull, and Chandler of the Senate, and Bingham of the House. Our people have been made to believe that these gentlemen are our enemies, and that they are pursuing us in a malignant spirit, through a mere love of vengeance. I know them well, and I do not concur in that opinion. They know that we fought them like men. Convince them that when we laid down our arms we did so in good faith; that when we confessed our defeat we acknowledged the permanent overthrow of Slavery and of the right of secession, and that we are now sincerely desirous of resuming our position in the Federal Union, not to disturb its harmony, but to contribute all our energies, mental and physical, to its lasting prosperity. Do this, and the Republican leaders I have named, and doubtless mental and physical, to its lasting prosperity. Bo this, and the Republican leaders I have named, and doubtless many others, will be as ready to receive us as we are to be received. But I am asked, how are we to convince them? I answer, by acknowledging our own weakness and the power of the Government; by a strict compliance with the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress. That is all, We shall have it to do. Then why not do it without so much mouthing and hesitation? Do we not perceive that it is this very mouthing and hesitation that keeps alive the suspicion that we are not loval? And this renders our situation more critical, not to say day by day more desperate.

I am willing to have it known at Washington, as it is at hone, that I opposed the ratification of the Constitution submitted at the June election, not because it conformed to the "Congressional plan," but distinctly, because it did not. Whenever a Constitut

The Legislature of New-Jersey met at Trenton on the 12th inst. The Democrats having a clear majority in both branches, elected H. S. Little of Monmouth, President, and Joseph B. Cornish of Warren, Secretary of the Senate. In the House of Assembly, Levi Abbott of Hudson was elected Speaker, and Alexander M. Johnson of Mercer, Clerk. A Committee was appointed to walt on Gov. Ward, who transmitted his last Annual Message. In which he represents the finances of the State to be in a healthy condition; says that the School law passed during the first year of his administration has more than answered all the expectations which were formed of it, and that its good results are felt in all parts of the State. The school tax paid during the year was \$1,140,132, and the appropriations for school purposes were \$1,212,228. The number of children in the State between the area of 5 and 18 years is 240,370; and the attendance has been large, but not so large as it would have been had the schools been absolutely free; and the Governor recommends that the distribution of the school fund be made only to those townships and districts which furnish free education to all children who seek it. The Normal School continues its usefulness, and the State Agricultural College has fairly entered upon its work of educating young men for the pursuits of industrial life. The Governor recommends reform in the organization and discipline of the State Prison, and especially advises the abolition of corporal punishment, which brutalizes and hardens the convict, while the effect of imprironment is, or should be, reformation rather than punishment he also suggests that insane prisoners be transferred to the insane asylum. The Reform School for Juvenile delinquents is commended for its usefulness. The message informs us that the public charities of the State are liberally and judi-The Legislature of New-Jersey met at Tren-Company was forced to obtain a temporary loan from Daniel Drew of \$52,000. This finished the road last December. Although the road is open for business, there is a great amount of money yet to be expended before it will be in first-class condition, and the Legislature is to be called upon again to lead its aid to the work. It is too carly in the session to predict the result of the efforts of the company and of railroad men generally will accomplish the ends, there will be no hack of it thus Waster in Albany, as most of the officers of the other roads asking State sid, viz: Whitehall and Plattsburgh. Buffale and Washington, and Midland, are on this excursion, and it is understood they are to make common cause to obtain what they want. It was only by a species of log rolling very common in Albany, that they got, last Winter, the indorsement of the Legislature, but the Governor spouled the game.

The total cost of the road so far has been about \$7,000,000. Sept. 39, 1898, the floating and funded debts amounted to \$3,362,000. Various improvements are to be made on the road, and it will be a year or two before it is in first-class order. If well managed, it should be one of the best railroad properties in the State. Connecting here with the Erie Road and its branches for the coal rewish the Erie Road and its branches for the coal rewish the Erie Road and its branches for the coal rewish that the distribution of the school fund be made of the suffale and promise that the distribution of the school fund be made startly in the detaction and districts which furnish freeducations that the distribution of the school fund be made substitution of the state Anticular the districts which furnish freeducations that the districts which furnish freedu of the militia system of the State is urged with force. Attention is called to the initiate changes on the ocean shore by which important inlets have been closed, and the difficulties and dangers of coast navigation increased, and the Legislature is requested to officially represent to the General Government the condition and necessities of the ocean shore, with a view to lessening the constant and alarming loss of life near Barnegat. Measures are recommended with a view to securing to the State its rights to certain lands under water, the value of which is represented as considerable. The message, after referring to notorious frauds at the recent election, the fact that naturalization papers in blank, having the scales of County Courts attached, were openly hawked about for sale previous to the election, and other evidences of fraud, says: "The evils which grow out of illegal naturalization or frauds upon the law which confers citizenship may, and undoubtedly will, be corrected by Congress, but we ought in our own State to grow out of illegal naturalization or frauds upon the law which confers citizenship may, and undoubtedly will, be corrected by Congress, but we ought in our own State to devise such guards as will give security to the elective franchise. Should Congress pass a Registry law affecting Presidential and Congressional elections, we may apply it also to our State elections, but if nothing of this general nature is adopted, it is proper for us to exercise our clear and undoubted right of regulating suffrage. It is perfectly within the power of the Legislature to prevent the polling of illegal votes, to guard against the irruption of voters from other States, to secure to our own people and to our own citizens the control of our local government, to provide that Judges of Elections shall not be of one political faith, and that the hours of voting shall be regulated by the smulght, which of itself guards and protects the polls. In my own opinion, a Registry law with these objects in view can alone effect these important results, and I would recommend the passage of such a law as our only efficient safegnard. The Governor closes with a brief reference to national affairs, in which a merited rebuke is administered to Andrew Johnson for his infamous proposition to repudiate the Public Debt.

The Albuny Evening Journal of yesterday says that letters have been received in that city from Senators Summer and Wade, strongly indorsing Senator Morgan's course.

Mr. Willet N. Hawkins contests the scat of Mr. John Decker, member of Assembly for Staten Island (Richmond County), and we hear that a number of wit nesses have proceeded to Albany to establish Mr. Haw kins's right to represent the "Neat little Island."

The Hon. Edgar Cowan, who was once elected

The Hon. Edgar Cowan, who was once elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and sinsequently became demoralized or Johnsonized, which means about the same thing is commended in The Philadelphia 19e as a suitable Democratic candidate for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Beach.

At a large meeting of the Regular German Republican Club held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: for President, Leo Zimmerman; Vice-President, G. Hoernel; Secretary, Henry Fisler; Teasurer, F. Rice; Delegates to the General Committee, the Hou. Sigismund Kaufman, the Hon. Weil von Gernsbach, Henry Fisler, G. Hoernel, L. Lampe.

At the general election of the German Re-At the general election of the German Republican Association of the XVIIth Assembly District (Twenty-second Ward) held last Monday night at the Wigwam, Forty-sixth-st. and Eighth-ave., the following ticket was elected: President, R. Textor; First Vice-President, Philip Schwartz; Second Vice-President, G. A. Flammer; First Secretary, H. Helmerich; Second Secretary, Jacob Goetz; Treasurer, John P. Kraft. Delegates for Central Committee—J. Helfenstein, Dr. S. Waterman, H. Helmerich, R. Textor, Carl Schroder.

A very spirited as well as amusing meeting was held last night in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, the

A very spirited as well as amusing meeting was held last night in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, the object of which was to institute a new order of things in the political world. Mr. Warren Chase presided, and Mr. George R. Allen, acted as Secretary. The plan proposed is to equalize the remueration for labor performed by women with the wages paid men; to extend to them the right of suffrage, and to place them socially, as well as politically, on a level with men. The other plank in the platform is to do away with land monopoly. Mr. James J. Roosevelt. Elijah R. Swackhamer, Dr. Halleck, Mrs. Halleck, and a lady from the Working woman's Home, together with others, participated in a debate where the widest latitude was allowed, and in which much personality and recrimination were indulged in. The principal feeling was exhibited between Messrs. Swackhamer and Boosevelt, but at a late hour, after some conciliatory remarks by the President, the meeting adjourned harmoniously, subject to the call of the chair.

The delegates recently elected to the Kings The delegates recently elected to the Kings County Republican Ceneral Committee met has evening at their headquarters, over the Post Office in Washingtonst, near Myrtle-ave., for the purpose of effecting an organization for the year 1869. Alderman A. B. Thorne of the Third Ward was chosen temporary Chsirman, and Col. Austen and Contatin Smith temporary Secretaries. When the list of the names of the delegates was read by the Secretaries, it appeared that the First, Tweitth, Fitteenth, and Eighteenth Wards were contested. This gave rise to a great doal of dissatisfaction among certain delegates present. Mr. Maddox of the Fourteenth Ward moved that the matter should be brought before the committee, and earlied, whereupon the same contested cases allowed a hearing. The motion was eventually put to vote however, and carried, whereupon the same contentant moved that the entire matter be laid upon the table. The motion met with decided opposition from the Godard portion of

the delegates, but prevailed nevertheless. Mr. Maddox then moved to go into an election of officers for 1869, which was also objected to, on the ground that fifteen delegates, whose seats were contested were unable to vote. Mr. Goodrich of the Twentieth Ward moved that the vote to lay on the table be reconsidered, which was followed by an animated discussion, when a motion was made to adjourn. A vica roce vote was taken, and the chairman declared the meeting adjourned. The Godard men then dispersed, leaving the hall in possession of their opponents. A new organization was then effected by the appointment of Mr. G. P. Willey of the Sixth Ward, as temporary chairman, and it was found that there was a majority present. Subsequently, Mr. S. B. Dutcher of the Eighth Ward was elected permanent chairman. Messrs. Norton and Charles W. Cheshire were elected recording secretaries, Mr. Wheeler, corresponding secretary, and P. W. Kennon, Treasurer, shortly after which the committee adjourned.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE BOARD OF HEALTH. RESIGNATION OF SUPERINTENDENT DALTON AND

The determination of the Health Commissioners to get more work out of the gentlemen who compose the Sanitary Department of the Board of Health, and to whom is allotted the work of inspection of tene-ment-houses, unhealthy streets, and insalubrity in gen-

eral, has resulted in an open rupture in the Board. At the meeting on Monday, a resolution, fixing hours of service for the Superintendent and Inspectors, was disposed of in such a manner as to show that Commissioners were the stronger party, and that action was immediately followed by the resignation of Dr. Dalton and seven or eight of the Inspectors of the Sanitary Department. The history of the difficulty is as follows:

eight of the Inspectors of the Sanitary Department. The history of the difficulty is as fellows:

The Board of Health Commissioners lately Instructed the Visiting Committee to report the number of hours given by the Superintendent and the Sanitary Inspectors to the performance of their several duties. The report showed that these gentlemen had been in the habit of devoting only what time could be spared from their private avocations to the public business, though the Superintendent was drawing a salary of \$5,000, and the Inspectors salaries of \$1,800 apiece. A resolution was accordingly passed requiring the Sanitary officers to be at their work from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Commissioners, on this report, came to the conclusion that the officers and Inspectors do not devote enough of their time to the interests of the Board; that for the salary they receive they should perform more service; that the duties are performed in a superficial and routine manner, which destroys the efficiency of the department. The only commissioner who seemed to think that the Sanitary Department was performing their duties was Commissioner Stone. President Lincolu, in his remarks to the Board on Monday stated that he had been informed by trustworthy authority that most of the officers who were physicians were devoting a large portion of their time to their private practice, and it was evident that with such sate of affairs the inspections in their various districts must be neglected. Several of the inspectors had been summoned before a special investigating committee, and it had been ascertained that there were a large number of tenement houses in their several districts which had never been inspected. It had also been ascertained that the Superintendent and a number of the Inspectors had been summoned before a special investigating committee, and it had been ascertained that there were a large number of tenement houses in their several districts which had never been inspected. It had also been ascertained that the Superintendent and a

To give the view of the officials resigning we may state that the Inspectors claim that the Commissioners seem desirous of interfering with the discipline and management of the Sanitary Department. They claim that Dr. Daiton by patient and untiring devotion to the department has brought it to such a state of efficiency that it will compare favorably with any other institution of its kind in the world. Dr. Daiton at the close of the war was Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, and on Gen. Grant's Staff. In this important position he had entire charge of the flying hospitals, location hospitals, and in fact full control of the Sanitary Department of the army. When the Board of Health was organized he was appointed Sanitary Superintendent on the recommendation of Gen. Grant. In organizing his department he devoted his entire time to it night and day, until he felt it had been brought to that state of efficiency which would enable him to battle successfully with any contahe devoted his entire time to it might and day, thin he felt it had been brought to that state of efficiency which would enable him to battle successfully with any contagious epidemic that might break out. During the choiera season of 1866 the Burcau was worked night and day, and it was only during the Fall and Winter months that the inspectors were able to devote any time to their private interests as professional men. Superintendent Daiton does not think it possible to find capable and efficient physicians who for \$1,800 a year will consent to do duty at just such hours as the Commissioners may select. They perform their work according to the exigences of the service. None of them, however, are grown rusty in their profession, not knowing when they may be removed. Dr. Dalton denies that he has devoted his time to his private practice to the detriment of the interests of the Department. He believes that some of the Commissioners are too exacting, and hence he is unwilling to longer remain in an embarrassing position. He is fixed in his determination not to reconsider his resignation, having detected an intention among the Commissioners to namper him in the administration of his department.

We have thus given both sides of the trouble as stated

sioners to hamper him in the administration.

We have thus given both sides of the trouble as stated
by the parties interested. As assurance that the public
interests in the matter of sanitary inspection will not
suffer by remaining unattended to, we may state that
over 300 applications for the vacant inspectorships, from
physicians of standing, have already been received by

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS-NOTE FROM MR. MULLETT. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE ?

In your issue of the 7th instant you have an article on "National Economy," in which as you allude severely to the estimates for public buildings, and have entirely misapprehended the facts, and I think the remarks of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I would thank you to make the following

First: The Department has neither expended nor authorized the expenditure of six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$625,000) nor any portion of that amount, but has prompily suspended operations when they have become exhausted. If additional appropriations are included in the "Deficiency Bill." work can be resumed in the Spring, otherwise not until after the first of June.

Second: Three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) of the \$625,000 is for buildings that have not yet been commenced, the appropriations on hand being so entirely inadequate, and fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000, to repair damages caused by the late earthquake in California.

Third: Seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) only is for buildings that it was expected would be completed for the amount previously appropriated, and of this sum the principal amount is, as I explained in my report, chargeable to the increased cost of work under the "eight-hour law," the remainder to the increase of prices in various

principal amount is, as I explanad in my relocation able to the increased cost of work under the "eight-hour law," the remainder to the increase of prices in various localities, which could not be foreseen.

Fourth: I have submitted estimates for no buildings that Congress has not directed the department to creet.

Fifth: No estimates have been submitted for a further sum of \$2,434,000, to be expended during the present year, that amount being the estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

In regard to your views as to the policy of making appropriations at this time for the erection of public buildings, I have no other remark to make than to suggest the propriety of urging your views upon Congress, and not upon the Treasury Department, which has no voice in the matter, but is compelled to creet buildings where directed by law. All that can reasonably be required of me is that the money committed to my charge shall be honestly and judiciously expended, and the work well done and at fair rates. On such points I fear no investigation. Very respectfully.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

The streets all along the line of the proceson to the Cemetry were a perfect mass of heads. Long before the arrival of the remains, the burial ground was thronged with people of every condition, sex, age and color, who collected from all parts of the city and surcolor, who collected from all parts of the city and surrounding country to do homage to the dead Statesman. They gathered around the spot where his grave had been prepared, by the side of his gallant son Archibald, who fell in Mexico, and over whose remains a stately column had long since been erected by his West Point class mates to mark their respect for his memory, and where, also, was buried the wife of John Minor Botts. The chief mourners were: Mr. Beverly B. Botts: Mr. L. L. Lewis and lady; Maj. B. W. Haxsey and lady; Mr. D. S. Lewis and lady; Mr. John F. Lewis; Mr. S. K. Botts and lady; Mr. A. M. Lawson. [Richmond State Journal.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE HUDSON COUNTY CITIES.

A meeting was held at Allen's Hotel last night, to further the project of consolidation. Mr. John Headden was chosen Chairman, and Charles G. Newham Secre tary. Speeches were made in favor of consolidation by Mesars. Newham, Headden, Hopkins, Mitchell, Hogan, and others, and against the project by Mr. C. F. Staples Resolutions were adopted favoring the project, and urging Resolutions were adopted favoring the project, and urging concert of action, and asserting that consolidation would advance the system of sewerage, reduce taxation, and confer sundry other benefits upon the population. A communication was received from W. B. Ogden, esq., one of the largest property owners, asking the meeting to do all in its power to ald the project. Freeholder Platt presented a synopsis of the report of the Hon. Robert Gilchrist, advocating that each township should be responsible for its own debt.

THE HIBERNIA'S PASSENGERS. The agents of the Anchor line of steamers in this city have received the following dispatch :

"GLASGOW, Jan. 12.—The Bremen back America, for New-York, was spoken on Dec. 30; she had 39 shipwrecked persons on board. We have reason to believe that ther are the Hibernia's people saved from the missing boat."

Mr. Peter K. Deyo, for many years an advertising agent for THE TRIBUNE, has returned, and will resume his old business of general Advertising Agent. His health was very much impaired during his service in the army, and he has only quite lately recovered sufficient strength and energy to warrant his friends in hoping that he may rebuild the business which he left to enlist

LECTURES.

PROF. VON SCHLAGINTWEIT ON "HIGH ASIA."

ing gave at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society, the first of a series of lectures upon "High Asia," or the Himmalaya region. The audience was somewhat limited, but evidently intelligent and appreciative. The lecturer remarked that it might seem somewhat presumptuous in him to attempt to convey a clear conception of a region so vast and abouading in such stupendous and varied natural objects of interest and instruction, but he had some claims to undertake the task, having personally visited every section of this vast region never before visited by Europeans as well as many portions never before seen by any travelers. The peaks commonly knowm as the Himmalaya Mountains, although the highest on the earth's surface, are unlike the Alps and the Andea, entirely invisible from the sea. Theylare situated in the interior of a vast coutinent, and are only to be reachafter traveling a vast extent of low lands. Approaching the mountains from the south, the traveler, after traveling a vast extention of India, arrives at a tract of low swampy land extending from twenty to forty or fifty miles in breadth, covered with the most luxurlant tropical vegetation of a size that excites the wonder of the most experienced traveler, and inhabited by herds of wild beasts, reptiles, and insects, all minical to man, and which render the attempt to traverse their haunts both unpleasant and dangerous. The climate, also, of this region is in the highest degree prejudicial to the health of man. The few human beings who inhabit it are savages of the most degraded type, who, by generations of experience and acclimatization, are enabled to maintain life in a country so abounding in dangers. From the north-eastern edge of this swampy tract, the first range of the Himmalya rises abruptly, without any intervening footlands, as is usual with mountain chains. Ascending then to a high of 3.500 or 4.00 feet above the sea level, the traveler finds himself in a new region. The air is clear and fresh, totally different from the air is clear and

BISHOP CLARK'S LECTURE-MAN, OR THE LIVING MACHINE. The Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Clark, Bishop of

Rhode Island, delivered a lecture on the above subject in Trenor's Lyric Hall last night for the benefit of the Anthony Memorial Church, before a small but select andience. The speaker began by referring to complicated machinery necessary to imperfectly represent the motions of the heavenly bodies in an orrery. Suppose, said he, the grand machinery of the universe had to be moved by such mechanical devices. How it would be incumbered by springs, and pulleys, and ropes, and levers. What clastic cords would be required to allow the comets full scope and play in their eccentric courses. But no such means are needed. These heavenly bodies are held in their places and impelled in their metions by an invisible force. The same force which determined the motions of a mote, impels Jupiter, and Satarn and Mars in their revolutions. There are a hundred machines in the audience as wonderful and as compileated as the universe. Every man is a machine of the most wonderful structure, in which all the principles of chemistry and dynamics are brought into play. Man is a machine, not only capable of wonderful achievements, but possessing the power of reproducing liself. This it does constantly from a few simple chemical substances. Solids are constantly changed to fluids, and fluids to solids. Man exhibits in his own organism all other kinds of machinery. He is a complete locomotive. He contains a complete system of telegraph wires and batteries, through which information is conveyed from one part of his body to another. It is not always the largest machine that performs the most work. Napoleon was a little machine, but was capable of sustaining an immense pressure to the square inch. The speaker referred to the ages that preceded; the creation of the human hand. When great monsters, beneath whose tread the earth trembled, lived, beautiful birds built their nests in the trees. Insects innumerable swarmed in the air, yet no progress, no improvement was made until the human hand was created, with the human intellect to guide it. T Rhode Island, delivered a lecture on the above subject in Trenor's Lyric Hall last night for the benefit of the An-FAIR PLAY, BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured on "Fair

of ladies. During the entire lecture an almost breathless silence was observed by the interested listeners, except silence was observed by the interested listeners, except when they gave utterance to their feelings by loud applause. Nelson once being asked how he would fight a battle, said: "Get as near the enemy as you can and then fire away." To day the United States has an enemy more terrible to be dreaded than the French; the enemy of easte, America, may well inquire, has she slain the lion of Southern slavery to foster the wolf of prejudice! Is it possible for the people of the nation to rise in the fall dignity of their being, as free as Christ made them? But few can rise into the higher sphere—the region of instee. caste, America, may well inquire, has she slain the lion of Southern slavery to foster the wolf of prejudice? I sit possible for the people of the nation to rise in the full dignity of their being, as free as Christ made them? But few can rise into the higher as phere—the region of justice. There is a prejudice existing against African blood filtered through centuries of time. This predudice is so cruel that many error out where are the thunderbolts of God it wrung doze in a republic is infinitely worse than wrong done in an empire. The greater a people are advanced in civilization the more they are accountable for. Can it be less than a farce to call any nation a democratic nation when the rights of one-eighth of its citizens are dement the other day that there were those who believed that the negro would be wronged if a white woman refused to marry him. What she protested against was, that the law forbids the solemnization of banns between levers, while it allows them to live together in sin. What she asked was, that if the woman loves this man and promises to be faithful to the end, she should be allowed the privilege of marrying him. If nature draws people together it is an outrage to keep them separate, or refuse them marriage. She believes that the soul has a right to choose for itself. The sage, the philosopher, and our God make the solemn inquiry, why do men deal treacherously wish their brothers, and the only answer is that he is black. The American nation has siept so long, not in the blazing light of freedom, but in the reflected light of Slavery. (Applause.) Whatever prejudice existed before 1863 was owing to the institutions and the laws. What can be said now, when the way is lighted by the inrid fires of Port Hudson and Petersburg, where the black man feli grasping the same flag, died in the same ditch, and was buried in one common grave, in the hard of the constitution that me want, but the spirit of the Constitution which guarantees life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all. Suppose the IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS ON AMERICA. The first third of Mr. T. H. Morrell's valuable

collection of books of America was sold last evening by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at their salesroom, No. 694 Mesars. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at their salesroom, No. 694
Mesars. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at their salesroom, No. 694
Broadway. There was a large attendance of buyers, the
lovers of "large paper," fine bindings, limited editions,
and "scarce" works, being well represented. The truly
rare and fine books brought good prices, the modern
"large paper" inventions not selling as well. Of the 709
"large paper" inventions not selling as well. Of the 709
lots 25 were disposed of last evening. The remaining
lets will be said to-night and to-morrow night, the sale to
commonce at 7 o'clock precisely. Two years ago a similar
gellection of Mr. Morrell's, of about the same number of
volumes, brought \$10,000. The proceeds of the present
sale will, it is expected, fall \$2,000 or \$3,000 short of that
amount. The following are a few of the noticeable books
which were sold last evening: Major Andre's Cow
Chase, 69 pages, 8vo., with portrait, rich morocco binding, New-York, James Rivington, 1786, brought
\$70. Andre, a Tragedy, by William
Dunlap, New-York, 1798, \$12.80. Minutes of a
Court of Inquiry upon the case of Major John Andre,
public document with 14 plates inserted, reprinted at
Albany for Mr. John F. McCoy, sprail 4to morocco. \$10;
George Bancrott's Poems, tine pertrait and view of his
residence, 12mo. 77 pages, 80; "A Scarfilous Pamphilet,
being the life and writings of James Gordon Bennett,
17mo., 64 pages, New-York, 1844, \$1.75; Egbert Benson's
Indian Names, \$10; Bible, 19 4 vols., folio, Glasgow, 1844,

crimson morocco, 500 "extra" plates, \$60 per volume; New-England Judged, not by Man, but the Spirit of the Lord, being a brief relation of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers, &c., small sto, 175 papes, very scarce, London, 1651. \$71\$; two copies of the Boston Massagre, \$30\$ and \$92 Zabdiel Boyiston's Historical Account of the Small Pox innoculated in New-England, London, 1726, \$17, Burgoyne's Statement of the Expedition from Canada, 17 inserted plates, crimson morocco, London, 1799, \$17 50; Trial of Aaron Burr, 2 vols., \$9 50 per vol. Professor Robert Von Schlagintweit last evening gave at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society, the first of a series of lectures upon "High Asia," or the Himmalaya region. The audience was somewhat lim-

ARMY GAZETTE. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. William Hays, Major 5th United States Artillers, has been ordered a report at Washington, and will leave by the Baltimore boat to-night. NAVY GAZETTE.

THE STATE OF TRADS.

Wasifington, Jan. 12.—Lieut.-Commander Frank Whiler has been detached from the receiving ship Gale and ordered to the Franklin.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Bourse strong Bentes, 70f. 37c.

HAVES, Jan. 12.—Evening.—Cotion closed quiet and steady at 139 ft. for Low Middling to arrive.

WEST INDIA MARKETS.

WEST INVIA MARKER.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Sugar advancing: American buyers offer 81 reals.

Exchange declining slightly; on United States, 60 days sight in currency,

22 per cent discount; on London, 17@172 per cent premium.

DOMENTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady. Middlings, 26fc.; sales, 6,209 hales, including 2,200 after close of market year-severiary, receipts 2,300 hales. Gold, 135. Exchange Sterling, 147: Commercial, 145/21451; New-York Sight 40% discount. Sugar from and advanced be. Moissases firm and unchanged. Flour easier; Superine, #170; Double Extra, \$8. Corn.—White, 7/2377c.; Pellow, Sc. Qate dull at 65/265c. Bran dull at \$1 15/2/\$1/25. Hay dull; Prime, \$4/4/\$26. Pork Sim at \$31. Bean scarce: Shoulders, 116c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15/6c.; Clear Sides, 15/6c. Land—There, 20c.; Keg. 21/4c. Whishy irregular; Western greetified, \$1/2/\$1/10. Coffee steady and firm at 14/4/21/4c.

Mohita, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 600 bales; Middlings, 26/4/25/6c.; receipts, 2,151 bales.

SAYANAM, Ga., Jan. 12.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and closed frm; sales 500 bales Middlings, 27/4/27/6c. Receipts, 2,075 bales.

New Barboran, Mass., Jan. 12.—There is a continued laquing for Oils; sales were made to-day of 200 bols of Sperm at \$1.00 primer. ACOUNTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—Cotton casier; sales of 574 bales; receipts, 235 bales. Middlings, 720/76c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Spirits Turpentine closed weak at 470-48c. Rosin dull; Strained Common, \$2.5 high grades are in demand; the market is bare. Turpentine unchanged. Tar advanced 5c.; sales at \$2.25. Cotton in fair demand at 1716. for strait Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 285 bales; experts coastwise, 1,676 bales.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—Jon. 12.

The market for Beef Cattle this week was active and former prices were obtained. The sales amounted to 1,750 head, at prices ranging from 8 to 8 cents per penul for fair to good cattle, and from 9 to 11 cents for prime and extra stock. Common castle sold at from 5 to 76 cents. SHERKP—The demand for Sheep was better, and 7,500 head were sold at from 51 to 75 cents per pound gross, as to condition.

Hoos—This market was also more active, and prices advanced alightly. The offerings amounted to 3,530 head, all of which were sold at from \$15 to \$15 25 \$7 100 h. net.

Cows—We have no change to note in this market; 140 head sold at from \$45 to \$65 each for Springers, and from \$50 to \$80 for sew and call.

Minalaquoi Spring Water.—The only known remeds for Car RER and all DISERARS OF THE KIDNETS. For Sale by Druggists. DEPOT, No. 535 BROADWAY, New York. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—SERVEN—On Monday, the 12th inst., at St. John's. Chapel, Elizabeth. N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Parker, John Freeman of this city to Cornella T. Serven of Klirabeth.

OLIVER—TAYLOR—On Thursday, Nov. 36, in Konnebunk, Maine, by the Rev. G. Cook, James Oliver of New York city to Mary R., daughter of Mr. George Taylor of Kennebunk.

ROBBINS—THURSTON—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Johnson Thurston, near Hartford, Lighting, County, Ohio, by the Rev. LeRoy Royce, Edwin B. Robbins of New-York to Lucy Thurston of the former place.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BRUSH-On Sunday, Jan. 10, Benjamin D. Brush, aged 65 years and 1h months.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers,
Joshua, Jacob, Caleb, and William, are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 West Twenty-eighth-si, en
Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m.

weonesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock p. m. CULVER-At Pine Plains, of typhoid fever, on Saturday, Jan. 9, Josi Culver, aged 39 years.
GALLAGHER-In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, James Francis, iof son of Michael J. and Rossana Gallagher, aged I year and I month. The frier is of the family are swited to attend the funeral from the medence of his parents. No. 447 Sackettest., on Thursday afternoon so o'clock.

o'clock.

HOLLY—As Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 11, Alexander N. Holly, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, from St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 2¢ o'clock.

LENT—On Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., Jane Agues, daughter of the late Absolum Lent.

The friends of the family and of her brother, DeW. C. Lent. are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held in St. Timothy's Church, entrances on Fifty sixth and Fifty-seventi-sts., west of Eighth-ava., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

PALLARD.—At Montreat. Settleriand on Tuesday. Dec. 22. M. J.

eenth-st.

WALSH—On Monday, Jan. II, of hesty consumption, Thomas Walsh, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are requested to attend his funeral from his last residence. No. 39 Henry-st., or Wednesday, Jan. II, at 95 o'clock a. m. His remains will be taken to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Cannon-st. where a requise mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, and thence to Caivary Cemetery for interment.

Play" at Cooper Institute last evening. The Hall was packed, and fully one-half of the audience was composed

Special Motices.

U. L. A. Council. No. 9, (Ninth Ward) will held as Aumal Election THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 3 welook,
NATHL APPLETON, President.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY REGISTER. Published by
McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co.,

IS THE STANDARD WORK ON CREDITS. The Volume of 1009 will contain a list of the BUSINESS MEN in asl parts of the United States and the British Proclames, with a tailing indicating the Relative Standing and Commercial Credit of Each.

NO REFERENCE BOOK IS ISSUED OF EQUAL EXTENT AND ACCURACY.

The Creinns' Appeal.

Encouraged by the justices of our cause and the sympathy that has already been so internily extended to us, we venture once more to call upon the citizens of New York for aid. We are not unmindful of the hindness hereafore bestowed upon us, and for this we can never be stiffedently grainful. Yet our sorrows are many, and so long and so patiently have we herne them that we are compelled to ask once more for the You and political enlightenment, in this age of mental progress, we are actually dring of starvation and misery, while the most fortunate among us are striving to satisfy the cravings of hunger by a sently pittanta bread moistened by the bitterest of tears. Our torneoutors, who save long since, at the tribanal of humanity, forfeited every inherited right to control us, still practice upon us cruelties at which of Christendom shodders. The pagans of Europe, they know the highest motive than the satisfaction of their rapacity; no moister sum than a savage despotism; no dictates more worthy than the graiffication of every unmanity and degraffing passion. Baroarians, they torture us for our faith; tyrants, they we our patriot's souls, our only crime being that we love our native land too well to abandom her. Our bitter sufferings and, above all those of our wives and children, compel us to crave rour indulgence. Whatever form your benevolence may assume it will be welcome. There are many in your fortunate city, whose superfulties would do much toward satisfying the hecessities of our wricebed cought too. Donations of clothing, and money may be sent to the Rev. H. W. Bellows, President, the Rev. H. Wartle, Dr. C. R. Agnes, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton, W. T. Blodystt, D. W. Botassi, Joseph Thorne, Henry T. Tuckerman, Secretary, S. G. Wartler, ADVERTINE Dr. THE QUINCY WHIG.

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THE WHIG is published both daily and weekly. It is a frai-class newspaper, Republican in politics. We make a specialty of Commercial News, having an editor emplored to attend solely to the commercial Academy, Quincy is located on the Massiaspin Rivar, 20 miles above St. Louis. It is the second city in Illinois in point of population, and a Several hundred new holizings are new numbers about 30.00 miles. Several hundred new holizings are created annually. The new railroad bridge is nearly completed, making this the first point at which Illinois and Missouri are connected by from rails. The bulk of our circulation is distributed in the following counties: Illinois—Adams, Hanceck, Knox, McDonough, Schuyler, Heury, Brown, Sangamon, Morgan, Pire, Macon, Missouri—Scotland, Clark, Sullivan, Adair, Knox, Lewis, Linn, Macon, Shelby, Marlon, Monroe, Livingston, Chariton, Grandy.

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By using this invention a driver has it entirely in his power to stop a
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There is not a day but what we read of the saidest accidents occuring through runaway horses; but this invention enables a child to drive
the most nervous horse without any danger, which will be understood by
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Albert GATES, No. 16. Broadway (p. starts), New York.

Speciel sticution paid to repairing face Watches.

Post-Office Notice,—The Mails for Rurope during the week ending Jan. 16, 1669, will be dispatched as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURKDAY, cleaning at this Office at 12 volcek and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B 11:55; F and G, 10:50 a. m. Also en SATURDAY, closing at this Office of Colocks m., and at the Stations as of Fillows, Violity, a follows, viz.: A and B 11:55; F and G, 10:50 a. m. Also en SATURDAY, closing at this Office at 16 of clocks m., and at the Stations as of FRIDAY NIGHT, as follows, viz.: A and B 11:55; F and G, 10:50 a. m. Also en SATURDAY, closing at the lows, viz.: A and B 11:55; D and E, 81:30; F and G, 810.

Menhattan Company,—Statement of the MANHATTAR

Monhattan Company.—Statement of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New York, of the average daily behave of the following accounts for the week author Saturday morning, the 9th day of January, 1881.

Average amount of Louis and Decounts. 63.729, 212 Garage amount of Louis and Decounts. 60.729, 212 Garage amount of Cyccia and Decounts. 60.729, 212 Garage amount of Cyccia and Decounts. 60.709, 60.800 2 Average amount of Cyccia Cyc. 60.800 2 Average amount of Decounts of New York, 1881. Hartespay, Qualitar of the City and County of New York, 1881. A Hartespay, Qualitar of the City and Provention of my Russwinger and belief that the above extensing its correct, to OHNS HARBERGER, Casher.

Bruca before use the 9th day of January, 1882.

Bruca before use the 9th day of January, 1882.

Bruca before use the 9th day of January, 1882.